places from their own clan whenever those previously in office did not serve them in all things-And thus even Lawrence, the Free-State strong hold, where the people are Anti-Slavery by at least five to one, was returned as electing a full Pro-Slavery ticket by a large majority. Gov. Reeder set this election aside and ordered another, at which Free-State Delegates were chosen without opposition; but these were refused the seats by the Border Ruffian mob claiming to be the first Territorial Legislature of Kansas, who gave their seats to the Missourians in every instance. This left but one Free-State man in the Legislature, and he soon resigned, finding that he could do no good there, and not relishing the company in which he found

11. This Missouri mob, impudently styling inself a Legislature of Kansas, proceeded to remove from Pawnee City, where the Governor had convened it. to Shawnee Mission, on the border of Missouri, overriding the Governor's veto, though the Nebraska act expressly gives the Governor the power to "fix the place of meeting of said Legislature." This change the Legislature had no right to make, even if it had had a right to pass any acts at all; and it stamped all subsequent acts of that Legislature with its own invalidity.

12. This Legislature, or mob, proceeded to establish Slavery in Kansas, so far as it had power to do so; and to render any kind of Anti-Slavery speech or writing a crime; while inciting slaves to resist their masters was made punishable with death. It is not possible to make any kind of effective resistance to Slavery in Kansas without braving the penalties of this act. This Missouri mob proceeded to appoint county officers for Kansas-some of them still resident Missourians-for six years ahead, and then adjourned. These Slave Laws, and the officers appointed to uphold and enforce them, have been taken under President Pierce's special protection; he denounces the penalties of treason against all who effectively resist them; he threatens to use the army and call out the Missouri militia to to "crush out" any opposition which they may provoke; and he calls upon Congress to clothe him with fresh power for that purpose.

13. The actual settlers of Kansas refused to be thus enslaved by a foreign and fraudulently imposed rule; declared the laws thus foisted upon them invalid; refused to countenance the farce of reelecting Whitfield to Congress by voting side by side with the Border Ruffians who were certain to come over again to return him; but appointed a separate day for their election, chose Governor Reeder their Delegate, inaugurated a movement for a State Convention; elected and held it; formed a good Free Constitution; ratified it; and now demand of Congress that Gov. Reeder be received as their Delegate, and their State soon admitted under her Free Constitution.

14. This the President condemns as anarchical and even treasonable. He is zealous for legality and formality now, as he was not in the case of the Dorr Revolution in Rhode Island. I, who deprecate Dorrism, insist that there was never a true Legislative organization of Kansas under the Nebraska act; that such organization was defeated solely by the Border Ruffians, their usurpations and their frauds; and that the People of Kansas were thus driven, by their regard for self-preservation, to initiate an internal organization as they best could. This they have done; and it become every devotee of Liberty and Justice to stand by them until their wrongs shall have been redressed and their rights firmly secured.

- Such are the fundamental facts in the case. Compare them with the legal subtleties, the gross perversions, the denunciations and the menaces. embodied in the President's Message. Mark how he balances the fact that Massachusetts sent bona fide settlers to Kansas to make her in time a Free State against the Missourians' sending thither armed thousands to vote at each election and force Slavery upon a most reluctant, struggling people, by usurpation, fraud and crime. Consider the repeated murders of inoffensive Free-State citizens of Kansas by the Border Ruffians; remember the siege of Lawrence, and forget not that the man ho should have prevented most of these flagrant wrongs and would not lift a finger to that end, is Franklin Pierce of New-Hampshire, now playing a desperate game for renomination as President by the Cincinnati Convention. His scheme evidently is to secure the South at any price and trust to the South to control the Convention. Hence the new

SATURDAY IN THE HOUSE-VOTING ON SLAVERY QUESTIONS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856. House opened with prayer. Journal read. Mr. EDIE of Pa. wanted to expose THE TRIBUNE for stating erroneously in a telegraphic dispatch that he did not vote for Speaker one day. [It was my mistake. One vote fell off, and I thought Mr. E. was silent, which was not the case.] Mr. Rust of Ark.—" Did you not vote for the Gag Rule?"

A call of the House was demanded (to kill time) and refused by Yeas and Nays.

Leave to speak was refused.

Mr. GEO. E. DUNN of Ind. now renewed his proposition of yesterday, setting forth that the House should be promptly organized by the choice of an Anti-Nebraska Speaker, in accordance with the decided expression of the People's will in the election of this House; 2d, That the Missouri Restriction ought to be restored in terms as in substance; 3d, That Slavery agitation should thereupon be stopped. He asked the Previous Question on these resolutions.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga. demanded a vote on each resolution separately. Ordered.

Two or three motions to lie on the table were made and withdrawn.

The question was finally taken on the first resolution, with the following result: Yeas, 102; Nays, 103.

[The object of this resolve was obviously to trap the Members voting for Mr. Banks, who insist that there is no real Anti-Nebraska majority in the House. By voting they are held to assert the exact contrary of what they believe; yet to vote No is to seem to vote against an Anti-Nebraska organiza-

tion. It is a pretty cunning trick of Dunn's.] [Mesars. Haven, Kelly, Volk, Whitney, Wheeler and Williams of our State voted No. Bayard Clark, Edwards and Hughston absent. All the rest of New-Yorkers Yea. Broome, Fuller and Millward of Pa. voted No. Dunn and Scott of Ind., Moore and Scott Harrison of Ohio Yea. All the Banks men Yea; all the Pierce Democrats, including Barclay of Pa., Fuller of Me., and Wells

of Wis., and the rest of the K. N.'s No.] The vote was now taken on the second resolve -[that the Missouri restriction ought to be re stored]: Yeas 101; Nays 100. So we seem.

[John Wheeler and Haven voted Aye. All the rest (I understood) as before, except that one or two

Ohio Free-Soilers declined to vote, not choosing to stand committed to the Missouri or any other compromise. One or two who did not vote before now voted Ave. 7

The House, on appeal, decided that the third resolution was not divisible, and proceeded to take the Yeas and Nays on it as a whole. Yeas, 100; Navs, 103.

Mr. Haven voted No; Mr. Valk, No; Mr. Wheeler, No; Mr. Whitney, No; Mr. Millward of Pa., No.]

Here are the three resolves: the first beaten by one majority; the second carried by one; the third rejected by a majority of three-viz:

I. Resided, That, regarding the political complexion of the recent House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted estiment of a large majority of the people of the United States sainst the act of the last Congress repealing the restriction units Slavery in the Territories of Kanass and Nebrasks, impact of the Compromise of 1820, no man ought to be chosen peaker of this body who does not fully and heartily harmonize that the sentiment, or who will heaitate to exert himself amently for the restoration of that pestriction in terms or in betwine.

namestry for the restoration of that perfiction in terms or in the tame.

2. Resolved. That said restriction ought to be restored as an et of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper indication of the wisdom, particitiem, and plighted bonor of the read spatesmen who imposed it, and as a necessary and certain seams of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union which are essential to the welfare of our copile and the perpetuity of our institutions.

3. Resolved, That a useless and factions agitation of the Siavery needlen, in or out of Congress, is unwise, and unjust to a portion of the American people, and, to some extent, injurious to every section of our country, and, therefore, should not be communiced; but until the Missouri restriction of 1824 shall have even restored, in fact or in substance, to the said Territories of cames and Nebraska, felly and completely, to that extent and relate propose, it is our solemn duty we over to the past, the resent, and future steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts.

Mr. FULLER of Pa. offered the following resolve.

Mr. FULLER of Pa. offered the following resolve, and asked for the Previous Question thereon, which was ordered:

Resolved, That any sgitation of the Slavery quest of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of t People, and injurious to every section of our com-and therefore should not be countenanced.

[Mr. Morgan of N. Y. objected that this resolve was not in order, having just been voted on

by the House. Overruled.] A motion to lay on the table was here interposed. and the Yeas and Nays called thereon.

Mr. MEACHAM of Vt. proposed the following substitute, which he should move if Mr. Fuller's were laid on the table [Read for information]: Resolved. That, in the opinion of this House, the repeal of Missouri Compromise of 1826, prohibiting Slavery north of 50 30, seas an example of "useless and factions agitative he Slavery question." both "in and out of Congress," was "unwise and unjust to a portion of the American People

The Yeas and Nays were taken on Mr. Fuller's resolution: Yeas, 92; Nava, 110. So the House refused to lay on the table.

The vote was then taken directly on Mr. Fuller's resolve, and it was carried by the following vote: Yeas, 101; Nays, 100. So the resolve was carried by one majority.

[Mr. Ball of Ohio did not vote.]

[Messre. Broome, Fuller and Millward of Pa., Haven, Valk, Wheeler, Williams and Whitney of N. Y., voted Yea].

Mr. MEACHAM now moved his resolution, and called the previous question thereon.

Mr. RUST of Ark. proposed a substitute, insinuating that certain Republican Members had dodged the vote on Dunn's and Fuller's resolution. [Not in order.]

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga. moved another, congratulating the original friends of the Nebraska bill on the progress of their cause, as indicated by the votes this day taken. [Not in order.]

Motion to adjourn. Tellers ordered. Ayes 83; Noes 95. So the House refused to adjourn until it could come to a vote on Mr. Meacham's propo

Mr. PAINE of N. C. moved to lay on the table, and asked the Yeas and Navs. Refused, and the motion voted down, by a large majority. The House would have nothing but a direct vote on the resolution by Yeas and Nays: Yeas, One Hundred and Eight; Nays, Ninety-three.

[All the Banks men were Yea, with Messrs. Etheredge of Tenn., Haven of N. Y., Wheeler, and the stragglers. H. W. Davis of Md. voted Ay when his name was called, but was afterward induced to change. 1

Mr. T. J. D. Fuiler of Me. wanted to explain his course, (having voted against the bill in last Congress,) but was put down under the rule. He

[Richardson of Ill. insists that Meacham much be indicted for "crowding the mourners" by offer ing this resolution. It certainly did put those who had voted against the Nebraska bill in the last Congress and are now supporting it into a very

[Porter and Kennett of Mo. would have voted for it, I hear, had the words "unwise and unjust" been softened. But these were copied from Fuller's resolve, which had just been voted for by them. 1

A Voice-" Now, Stephens, we are ready to vote on your congratulatory Nebraska resolution."

Stephens-"No, Sir; I proposed mine as a substitute in case the House should not order the Previous Question on Meacham's." House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

In order to bring the responsibility directly home to the President, of preserving peace in Kansas and of repelling outrages from Missouri, the Committee on Territories in the Senate, to which the recent Message was referred, will probably report an appropriation immediately, in accordance with its recommendation. Or else one of its members will bring forward the proposition on his own account. It seems to be pretty well understood that Gov. Reeder will accept the invitation indirectly tendered by the President, and publish a reply to the serious allegations preferred against him. This is the first time in our public history where the Chief Executive has thrown down the gauntlet of controversy to an individual, or departed from the usage of dealing with public concerns according to their appropriate relations.

Notwithstanding the formal and seemingly authoritative proclamation lately issued, withdrawing Judge Douglas from the Presidential contest, information has reached here that it was designed merely as a ruse to conceal movements, looking to the very purpose, which it professed to deny. Secret operations have been conducted for months past, contemplating a demonstration in the Cincinnati Convention, which are only now beginning to be unmasked, and, for the first time, requiring some degree of publicity. His friends claim the delegation from Tennessee, which is nominally for Andrew Johnson. They also have a lien upon part of the delegations from Ohio and North Carolins. Some other States are regarded as certain to go in the same direction. These patriotic gentlemen are giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary trouble and anxiety. No spirit of prophesy is required to predict that the contest for the nomination will be narrowed down to Gen. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan. All the omeus now point to these alternatives unmistakeably; and unless some new and extraordinary development shall occur before June, one or the other will then be chosen. Gen. Pierce is now backed by the South with considerable unanimity. Louisiana is for Buchanan and Slidell! Virginia is divided between Hunter, Wise and so forth; but will be in position to select the most available candidate, and finally be coerced into the Southern combination for Gen. Pierce-that is, if a fair prospect of

success be presented.

The present opposition to the Administration

throughout the country is formidable enough to Insure a decided triumph next November, if the elements composing it can be fairly concentrated. Without some such union and concert defeat is inevitable. The Democratic leaders here count upon these probable distractions as one of the great assurances of their success. There must be some concessions of epinion and some compromiscs of existing party arrangements in order to bring about this fusion of political opposition; otherwise it will be useless to undertake the can-The Democracy will enter the contest with a compact organization, no matter who may be chosen their standard bearer, and even to a minerity. This fact is a symbol of strength and a token of victory. Can we never learn practical

wisdem from experience, or tact from our adver-

The reception at the President's last night was by far the most numerously attended and brilliant of the season, although strangers greatly predomnated over metropolitan notabilities. Conspicuous among the crowd was the ruddy face and silvered head of the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, who seems to pocket his affront with the grace of one who, for years past, is known to have longed for the chance of a trip across the waters. If Lord Palmerston should be able to hold on to power until the end of the war, there is every probability that a place will be made for Mr. Crampton after a year of furlough, if his services should not be sconer needed. The British Government never turns its back upon faithful servants, and as Mr. Crampton acted out only what he conceived to be the wishes of his employers, he is certainly entitled to protection, if to no higher consideration. It was very cruel of our Administration, however, to the otium cum dignitate which he had established for himself here. A bachelor, with five thousand sterling a year, a beautiful embowered retreat on the hights of Georgetown, and very much favored in society, is not to be picked up or picked off every day. Dowagers and de signing mammas are very wrath against the Administration, and will only be appeased upon condition that my Lord Palmerston will send over a successor of equal desirability.

After a long controversy, Col. Fremont's Mariposa claim has at length been settled by the complete recognition of his title by the United States.

elete recognition of his title by the United States. When the case was first brought before the Supreme Court here, he obtained a favorable decree, which it was supposed would exclude all further litigation, and put him in possession of his rights. The Attorney-General, Mr. Cushing, raised a new issue on some question of survey, and the opinion of the Circuit Court in California came up for review the other day. The Supreme Court not only reaffirmed its former opinion, but it took occasion to administer a proper rebuke to Mr. Cushing and the other Court, for attempting to resist its authority by a technical expedient. After the last opinion was rendered, an application was immediately made to the Secretary of the Interior for a patent, and he has now netified the counse of the parties that he will obey the requisition. This patent will therefore be issued next week. It will cover nearly 45,000 acres of land, the real value of which is not known, but is now estimated by millions. It will be the largest and most valuable title ever made by the Government. INDEX.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1856. It is generally reported that Mr. Boyce of South Carolina has declared that he will move a qualified Plurality rule in the House to-morrow. Mr. Bowie of Maryland is said to have avowed an intention to move an unqualified Plurality rule, or to support it, if moved by anybody else. Mr. Stephens of Georgia agreed to pair off with a Banks man, but he has broken up the arrangement. He says that a Speaker will be chosen by Wednesday, and he will not leave till then.

The Union this morning urges the South Americans to nominate Orr on any platform, and vote for him. The article evidently contemplates the adoption of the Plurality rule.

I give these signs for whatever they may be worth. The House will be pretty full to-morrow, and we all expect something decisive. H. G.

THE BRITISH MISSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1856. The English mission has been tendered to ex-Vice-President Dallas, and will doubtless be accepted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1856.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jun. 27, 1856.

The Union proposes a union of Democrats and Americans on the following principles: That the Democrats return Mr. Orr as the candidate on their platform, and that the Americans also nominate him, at the same time reaffirming their own platform—it being understood that neither make any concession of principle while voting for the one candidate.

Navigation is completely closed here. The ice extends far down the bay, and in some places it is frozen so that horses and sleighs have crossed over it.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known that during the present unorganized condition of the House of Representatives, no money can be drawn from the United States Treasury for the payment of members of that branch of Congress. In this condition of affairs, A. J. Glassbrenner, esq., the Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House, and who is still acting in that capacity, having been applied to by Members of Congress, for money to meet their pressing necessities, procured funds from some of the Pennslyvania Banks on his own responsibility, and paid it out to members, taking therefor, their receipts. The bankers of Washington individually, have not loaned to Mr. Glassbrenner one dollar, but the banks have liberally.

This course of the Sergeant-at-Arms has had the effect of depriving some of the brokers on the Avenue

This course of the Sergeant at Arms has had the effect of depriving some of the brokers on the Avenue of many a good, lat shave, and causes much complaint now due to Members on account of per

diem and mileage about \$290,000, of which it is said Mr. Glassbenner has paid to them about \$80,000. XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856 Mr. DUNN (Ind.) offered the following resolution: Mr. DUNN (Ind.) offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That, regarding the political complexion of the present House of Representatives as indicating the undoubted senticent of a large majority of the people of the United Staticent of a large majority of the people of the United Staticent of a large majority of the people of the United Staticent is a fact of the last Congress repealing the restriction
gainst Slavery in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, insolution to Compromise of 1820, no man outhit to be chosen
peaker of this body who does not fully and heartily harmonize
with that sentiment, or who will heatast to exert himself
artherly for the restoration of that restriction in terms or in

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Revolved, That said restriction ought to be restored, as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom, particism; and plighted honor of the great statemen who imposed it, and as a necessary and certain means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the American Union which are easemial to the welfare of our people and the perpetuity of our institutions.

Resolved, that as useless and factious agitation of the Siavery question, in or out of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the American people, and to some extent injurious to every section of our country, it therefore should not be countenanced; but until the Missouri restriction of 1820 shall have been restored, in fact on in substance, to the said Perritories of Kansas and Nebraska, fully and completely, to that extent and for that purpose it is our sclemn duty to the past, the present and the future steadily and firmly to persist in our efforts.

The first resolution was rejected by one majority.

The first resolution was rejected by one majority. The following is the vote:

The first resolution was rejected by one majority. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Mesers Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barkser, Henry Bennett, Benson, Ballinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Blies, Bradshaw, Hennton, Buffington, Buffington, Campbell of Chio, Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Crogin, Cumback, Danrell, Timothy Davis, Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dedd, Dunn, Burfee, Edie, Emrie, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grew, Robert B. Hall, Harian, Harrison, Hoforway, Thomas R. Horton, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Kaapp, Kinght, Knowiton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Mace, Matteson, McCarry, Meacham, Killian Miller, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Peiton, Penninggion, Perry, Peiti, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Strong, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wiecossin, Washberne of Bilmos, Washburne of Maine, Watsen, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—Total, 162.

NAYS—Mesers, Alber, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Hendley S. Bennett, Eccock, Bewie, Bovee, Branch, Brouner, Caiwa illader, John P. Campbell, Carlisie, Caruthers, Caskie, Cliingtana, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Oobb, Cox, Cullen, Davidson, Dowdell, Edmandson, Ellintt, English, Etheridge, Eustia, Kvans, Funknet, Fuster, Haary M. Faller, Thougas J. D. Peller, Goyde, Gyrawyod, Assastus, Hall, J.

Son Hartis, Sampson W. Hartis, Thomas M. Hartis, n. Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Geo. W. Joses, ancy Jones, Relly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letchert, ev, Lun, Kim, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, rell. M. Mallien, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Miller, M. Martica, Oliver, Orr, Facker, Paine, Peck, Phelips, F. Fewell, Purver, Quitman, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, related, Refin, A. Rust, Sauddige, Savage, Samuel A. Win, Smith, Vm. R. Smith, Soeed, Stavens, Stewart, e. Taihott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, er, Warkins, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, low, Daniel B. Wright, Jon. B. Wright, and Zollicoffer-103. second resolution was adopted by one majority.

The second resolution was adopted by one majority. The following is the vote:
YEAS—Mesers. Albright, Alliese, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Ballinghurse, Bisghata, Bishop, Bradsase, Brentett, Benson, Ballinghurse, Busghata, Bishop, Bradsase, Brentos, Buffington, Burlingause, Campbell (Ohid), Chaftee, Clawson, Calfax, Carning, Cerode, Groun, Cumback, Damell, Timothy Barts, Day, Dean, De Wiff, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Donan, Barfee, Edie, Emrie, Giddines, Grbert, Grauger, Grow, Rolett B, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Hollowsy, Thomas B. Hoston, Haven, Valentine B. Horton, Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Kulah, Knewhon, Knex, Kunkel, Lowier, Mace, Mateson, McCarty, Meacham, Millan, Miller, Hillward, Moore, Morgan, Morell, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norom, Andrew Oliver, Packer, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle Purviance, Ritchie, Reberts, Sabin, Sapp, Koeft, Sharman, Simon, Splaner, Stanton, Sranahan, Taptan, Thorington, Physica, Cheng, Richie, Reberts, Sabin, Sapp, Soft, Sharman, Simon, Splaner, Stanton, Sranahan, Taptan, Thorington, Physica, Cheng, Richie, Reberts, Sabin, Sapp, Soft, Sharman, Simon, Splaner, Stanton, Sranahan, Taptan, Thorington, Physica, Washburne Wisconsin), Washburne (Himois), Washburn (Maine), Welch, Nodering, Wheeler and Wostworth—Total, 161.
NAYS—Mesers, Aiken, Allen, Saniay, Barkadie, Bell, Sendley S, Bennett, Beocek, Bewie, Boyos, Branch, Brooms, Innett, Cadwallader, John P. Campbell, Cartille, Carnthers, Iskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cox, ullen, Davis, Davidson, Dowdell, Edmanndson, Elliott, Enish, Etherdige, Eastla, Evans, Faulkner, Foster, Henry Miller, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Augasius Ial, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas M. Harris, Herbert, Hedinan, Henston, Jewett, Geo. W. Jones J. Jancy Jones, Kelly, Kennert, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Linder, Lumpkin, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S, Marshall, Maxell, McMollen, McQueen, Smith Miller, Millson, Muffin, A. Smith, Sneed, Stevens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, ripe, Undervoo

olution was rejected by three majority. The third resolution was rejected by three majority, e following is the vote:

EAS—Messes, Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, HenBennett, Benson, Ballinghnrat, Bingham, Blaino, Bliss,
delsaw, Bretton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell (Ohis,
dele, Clawson, Colfar, Comins, Covode, Crogin, Cumback,
mrell, Timothy Davis, Bay, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd
on, Durice, Edle, Emrie, Giddings, Gilbert, Gramser, Grow,
Lert B. Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holloway, Thos. R. Horton,
B. Horton, Howard, K. Sleey, King, Knapp, Knowlton, Khox,
nkel, Lester, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Killian
ier, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichala, Norton,
frew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike,
ngle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Saputr, Sherman, Simon, Spinner, Stanton, Stranaham, Tappan,
trington, Thurston, Todd, Wasle, Wakenan, Walbridge,
ldron, Wasihurne (Wis.), Washburne (Ill.), Washburn

1, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodraf and Woodworth—
al 100.

NAYS-Messrs, Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell. NAYS-Mesers Alken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, lendler S. Bennett, Beoeck, Bowie, Bovee, Barnch, Broome, Burnett, Cadwallader, John P. Campbell, Carlile, Caruthers, Eskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Ox, Cullen, Davis (Md.), Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Ellifott, English, Etheridge, Ensits, Evans, Faulker, Foster, denry M. Fuller, Thomas J. D. Faller, Goode, Greenwood, Augustus Hall, J. Morrison Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Homas M. Harris, Haven, Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, ieorga W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kelly, Konnett, Kidwell, Impkit, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marskall, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, smith Miller, Millson, Millward, Mordecai, Oliver, Ort, Packer, Paine, Peck, Pholps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Cluitman, Leade, Ready, Rioand, Richardson, Ruffin, A. Rust, Sandidse, leade, Stevens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Taylor, Trippe, Inderwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, John B. Wright, Zolikoffer-Jotal, Rd.

Recoired, That any agitation of the question of Slavery, in court of Congress, is unwise, unjust to a portion of the America Sceeple, injurious to every section of our country, and, therefore heald not be countenanced. dution was agreed to by Yeas 101; navs 100.

The resolution was agreed to by Teas 101; mays too, as follows:
The following is the vote on Mr. Fuller's resolution:
YFAS—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Bareley, Barksiale, Bell,
Hendley, S. Bennett (Miss.) Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch,
Broom, Burnett, Cadwallader, Campbell (Ky.), Carille, Caruthers, Ceskie, Clingman, Howell Cobb (Geo.), W. R. W. Cobb
(Ale.) Cox, Cullen, Davidson, Davie (Md.), Dewdell, Edmundson, Elliett, English, Etheridge, Eustis, ir., Evans, Faulkner,
Foster, Fuller (Fenn.) Fuller (Me.), Goode, Greenwood, Hall,
Harris (Md.), Harris (Alla.), Harris (Ill.), Haven (N. Y.), Hoftman, Henston, Jewell, Jones (Tenn.), Jones (Fean.),
Kelly (N. Y.) Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Lester,
Kelly (N. Y.) Kennett, Kidwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller,
Millson, Millward, Oliver (Mo.) Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck,
Phelps, Perter, Fowell, Purvear, Quitman, Reade, Ready,
Ricaud, Richardson, Ruffin, Rus, Sandidge, Savage, Smith
(Va.), Smith (Als.), Sneed, Scephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott,
Val, Walker, Warner, Wheeler,

collicutier.

NAYS—Messra Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, ir., Barbour, NAYS—Messra Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, ir., Barbour, Henry Bennett (N. Y.), Benson (Me.), Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshart, Brenton, Budinghon, Buringame, amphelt (Ohio), Chaffee, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Bregin, Cumback, Danrell, Davis (Mass.), Day, Dean, Durgel, Charles, Charles, Day, Dean, Dayte, Ball, Barbar, Charles, Beckson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Entrie-Haddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall, Hatlan, Harlandson, Holloway, Herton (N. Y.), Horton (Ohio), Son, Helloway, Herton (N. Y.), Horton (Ohio), Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dillor, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall, Harlan, Harrison, Holloway, Horton (N. Y.), Horton (Ohio), Holvard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowiton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Matteson, McCerty, Meacham, Miller, (N. Y.) Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichola, Norton, Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pika, Pringle, Purviance, Robbins, Roberts, Sahin, Sapp, Saste, Maccassan, Simons, Spinner, Stanton, Tapten, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, mons, Spinner, Stanton, Tapten, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Myak, Makenam, Walbidge, Waldron, Washburne, (Wia.) Washburne, (Ill.) Washburn, Jr., (Me.) Watson, Welch, Wood, Washburne, Wood, Maccassan, Washburn, Jr., (Me.) Watson, Welch, Wood, Washburne, Wood, Washburne, Maccassan, Washburne, Washburne,

Mr. LETCHER said that they had had abstractions nough to satisfy a Virginian, even, and therefore he noved the House adjourn. The motion was negatived.

Yeas 83, nays 95.

Mr. MEACHAM offered the following resolution Resolved. That in the opinion of this House the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1829, prohibiting Slavery morth of 357 M was an example of useless and factions agitation of the Slavery question, unwise and unjust to the American people. The resolution was adopted.—Yeas 108, nays 93, as

following is the vote on Meacham's resolution: The following is the state of the following and the following is the state of the following the foll De Witt, Drake, Dickson, Dedd, Dunn, Durtee, Edle, Emire, Etheridgo, Giddings, Gilbert, Grangel, Grow, Hall, Harian, Harrison, Haven, Holloway, Horton (N. Y.) Horton (Ohlo,) Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lester, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller (N.Y.) Millward, Moore (Ohlo,) Morgan (N.Y.), Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichola, Norton, Oilver (N. Y.), Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Pike, Peringle, Parviance, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Saanahar, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Wasle, Wasleman, Wallbridge, Waidton, Washburne, (Wa.) Washburne, (M.) Washburne, (M.) Washburne, (M.) Washburne, I., (Me.) Washburne, (Wa.) Washburne, (M.) Washburne, I., (Me.) Washburne, (Ma.) J., Wheeler, Wellinge, Waidton, Washburne, Grand, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell (Kentucky), Carlile, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb (Georgia), Cobb (Alabama), Cox (Kentucky), Davideon (Lat), Davis (Md.), Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Goode, Greenwood, Hall, Harris (Ind.), Harris (Ma.), Harris (M.), Harris (M.), Jones (Pa.), Kelly, Konnett, Kidwell, Lake, Lotcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Humpbrey Marshall (Kentucky), S. S. Marshall (Hilmois), Maxwell, McMullin, McCheen, Miller, Millson, Oliver, Orr, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelips, Porter, Powell, Quirman, Rasdy, Ricand, Richardson, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Smith (V.), Smith (As.), Smed, Mesphens, Stewart, Swupe, Talbott, Taylor, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Williams, McDarend, Adjourned.

ACCIDENT ON THE DELAWARE RIVER. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

This afternoon, as a large company were upon the Delaware River, opposite the upper part of the city, belief containing the ice gave way, carrying down a sleigh containing a gentleman and four ladies. One of the ladies, a widow by the name of Albright, was drowned. The others were rescued.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1856. Mrs. Albright, who was drowned yesterday in consequence of the ice in the Delaware giving way, was the widow of Col. Peter Albright. Her only daughter, twenty-three years of age, was also drowned. The body of the latter has not yet been recovered.

THE TRIAL OF COBURN AND DALTON.

THE TRIAL OF COBURN AND DALTON.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.

The trial of Messrs, Coburn and Dalton progresses slowly, and will probably occupy two or three days of next week. Josiah Porter, who was also severely beaten by the defendants in this case, for alleged intimacy with their wives, was on the stand nearly four hours. His testimony was not important, being confined by the ruling of the Court to his general intimacy with Sumner, and the identification of a letter alleged to have been written by Sumner to Mrs. Dalton. The letter itself was not put in as evidence. BOSTON TRADE.

Bostos, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856.
The following is a statement of the value of the foreign goods imported here for the week ending yes-44.310 Wool. 25.106
160.507 Hides and Skins 34.845
3.546 Other articles. 226,119
Total

The Cape Cod telegraph reports that the schooner Arcturus, of Saco, Me., went ashore yesterday on Great Harbor Bar. The crew were all saved, though

WEATHER REPORTS.
Washington, Jan. 27, 1856—8:45 r. M.
Two inches of snow fell here this morning. For the remainder of the day it rained hard. It is now freezing.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1856—8:45 r. M.
Snow to the death of an ioch has fellen here. It has

PHILADRIPHIA, Jan. 27, 1856—8:45 F. A.
Snow to the depth of an inch has fallen here. It has
stopped snowing and there are now indications of rain.

Bostos, Jan. 27, 1856.
The weather has greatly moderated to-day. It is
cloudy this evening, with indications of rain. FROM THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1856,
New-Orleans papers of Saturday of last week are to

hand. They contain Galveston dates to the 15th insti-The weather was very cold there and at Austin. Ad-vices from the Rio Grande report the Mexican frontier quiet. The "sea serpent" had appeared off Corpus quiet. Christi.

MR. BRENTON AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: In your paper of yesterday I find a letter to the Hon. Mr. Brenton of Indiana, signed by a number of his constituents, accompanied by some remarks of your own, all severely reflecting upon his course in not supporting Mr. Banks for the Speakership. Now the truth is, that though Mr. Brenton some time since broke away from the body of the Republicans—a defection which produced this protest from the people of his district-he has since seen carse to change his course, and for the past ten days or two weeks has eadily voted for the Republican condidate and for the Plurality rule. This being the case, I trust you will not only give place to this statemen? of the fact but also insert it in The WEIKLY TRIBUSE, to which a large proportion of Mr. Brenton's constituents are a large proportion of subscribers. Yours, respectfully,
AN INDIANA MAN.

LETTER FROM MR. PELTON, M. C.

The following letter has been communicated to us

for publication:

"Washington, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

"My Dear Sherwood: I was not a little surprised to find in The Trinune of the 22d inst. my letter of the 30th ult., as I had supposed that its publication had been suppressed.

"Although no blame whatever can be imputed to

only entertained the thought of allowing the letter to be published, at least not that portion of it appearing to reflect upon the political character of either of the collegers.

ing to reflect upon the political character of either of my colleagues.

"Since it has appeared, it is due that I should say that I exceedingly regret that any personal allusions to my colleagues, Messrs. Whitney and Valk, should have found their way into the columns of any newspaper. As to whatever I may have said in the letter, I in no wise intended to impugn their character as intelligent and independent representatives.

"Those gentlemen and myself have differed upon questions involved in the election of Speaker, yet I have entertained toward them personally none but the most friendly feelings, and have not questioned their honesty or patriotism in the course that they have thought proper to pursue in our present contest.

"The difference between us is merely political, and as I have never regarded them otherwise than as honorable men, it is an act of common justice that the above explanation should appear in the same paper in which my former letter was published.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,"

"GUY R. PELTON."

MR. CAMPBELL AND THE PLURALITY RULE.

House of Representatives, Washington, 7 Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1856.

House of Referentatives, Washington, The the Editors of The Intelligence.

The the Editors of The Intelligence.

Gentlemen: The struggle to elect a Speaker has been surrounded with much embarrassment, and the peculiar relation which it has been my misfortune, pursuing the advice of friends, to occupy with regard to it, renders it indelicate for me now to give any opinion as to the causes of the existing difficulties. I prefer, therefore, to submit quietly to the virulent assaults which many of the Anti-Administration papers are making, until a plain statement of facts may be given without the danger of producing further delay in the transaction of the public business. I am called apon, however, by numerous private letters, as well as by a portion of the Press entitled to a respectful reply, for my reasons for voting against an election of Speaker by a purality vote.

I came into Congress inexperienced in Legislative duties in 1849, when there was a similar contest, the prominent candidates being Messrs. Winthrop and Cobb. The Free-Soil party was represented by Messrs, Giddings, Wilmot, Root and some six others, who held the balance of power. After a protracted struggle many efforts were made to adopt a plurality rule. Although a supporter of Mr. Winthrop, I united with the Free-Soil men on this question and uniformly voted against it, agreeing with them in the arguments which they presented that it was of doubtful constitutionality, and a departure from the uniform usage since the organization of the Government, of hazardous tendency. It was finally adopted, and the result was that a House, a majority of which was elected as advocates of the "Wilmot, Proviso," refused to apply the restriction to the Territories acquired from Mexico, which, by the laws of that Government, had been previously dedicated to free institutions, and closed its the restriction to the Territories acquired from Mexico, which, by the laws of that Government, had been previously dedicated to free institutions, and closed its legislation on the Slavery question by the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, without securing trial by Jury, as recommended by Mr. Clay and the Compromise Committee of the Senate.

On one occasion during the contest referred to, when the plurality resolution was before the House, Mr. Gidings proposed the following substitute, in the propriety of which I fully concurred:

"Whereas, the election of the Speaker of this body is one of the highest and most important duties incumbent upon its members; and Whereas, also, by common consent of every House of Representatives since the adoption of the Constitution, a majority of all the votes has been regarded as necessary to a choice

Representatives since the adoption of the Constitution, jority of all the votes has been regarded as necessary to a cof that officer; and Whereas, the freedom of debate has been regarded as necessary to a Constitution of the safeguards of American liberatoriors.

deed. That a change in such election so as to elect a by a plurality of votes, while the minority are not per-

During the first week of this seesion, when it was suggested to me by the friends who kindly supported me for the Speaker's chair that a plurality resolution would insure success, I again avowed my opposition

Without elaborating on the subject, my reasons for voting against it now I will state:

1. That I am not fully satisfied that it is not an infraction of the spirit of the Constitution.

2. That it is an abandonment of an uniform usage, which did not in 1849, and I fear would not now, prompt the success of the principles which I advocate. which did not in 1849, and I fear would not now, promote the success of the principles which I advocate.

3. Because I have reason to apprehend that its adoption at this time will result in giving the organization of the House to the friends of the Nebraska Act.

4. Because, aside from principle, I am not disposed to stultify my past record until I am satisfied it is wrong; certainly not until the public interest demands such a sacrifice, and a change of my position would settle the "vexed question."

such a sacrifice, and a change of my possible settle the "vexed question."

I give these reasons briefly now from a regard to those who have requested them in respectful terms. To the outsiders here who may have "lobs" in view, and to the editors elsewhere who have denounced me as a "traitor" to the principle I have always advocated and still adhere to, I bid defiance! I am neither to be led as the puppet of the former nor to be driven under the lash of the latter.

Very truly yours, &c., LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Our telegraphic dispatch of Saturday from New-Orleans, bringing the latest intelligence from the Pacific, announced the death of George M. Chace, esq., our Consul at Lahaina in the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Chace was for several years a prominent member of the Democratic party in Maine, where his career, however, was not commensurate with his talents. He served in both branches of the Legislature of that State, and beside acquired a reputation as an astute lawyer. He did not long remain in the active practice of his profersion, which he had the good sense to despise. He was senior member of the law firm of which Mr. Fuller, the Representative of the VIth Congressional Distriet, was the junior partner. Mr. Chace was an outspeken, radical Democrat and Huakerish to the backone. He stood as offensively on the Slavery question ten years ago as the majority of his party do now. But he kept ahead of his party, and his position was taken at the cost of his popularity and consequent po-litical advancement. We may deem it therefore to have been the odspring of earnest conviction which, however wrong, we respect in any man. There are very few Pro-Navery men in the North, of whom we could say any good, living or dead, and when one appears like Mr. Chace, it is proper to make a record of the exception. Mr. Chace was long a victim to pulmonary disease, which took the form of chronic asthma, and went to the Sandwich Islands (as did Mr. Sever ance our able Commissioner before him) to try the effeet of climate upon his constitution. But the change availed him nothing. Mr. Chace possessed a strong taste for agriculture, and while at his post exhibited some specimens of garden productions not familiar to Saudwich Islanders, which we remember to have seen poticed in the papers.

To open a "bank" requires less capital than most people imagine. All that's necessary is two shillings to buy a snow shovel with. People who wish to take

on airs will please notice.

The average salaries of New-England Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, to be about \$500

THE REV. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

We published not long since a curious accous authenticated by the signatures of the students principally interested, of a recent proceeding at Bethany College-which is, as we understand it, a sort of divinity school for the education of Campbellite ministers. The Rev. Alexander Campbell and the other professors had undertaken to suppress the utterance of Anti-Slavery sentiments by the students, while at the same time those entertaining Pro-Slavery views were allowed the full and free expression of them, and were even encouraged in it.

The Kentucky Campbellites appear to have been greatly annoyed by the publication of that document-at least we judge so from a furious on slaught made upon us by The Louisville Journal. As to the matters charged in the statement which we published. The Journal does not deny one of them. The expulsion from the College of several of its most conscientious and exemplary members because they would not consent to be gagged by the doctors of a sect who make free speech and free inquiry one of their distinguishing traits, they dispose of "as artemente led by a Canadian and a small number of beardless boys, who are as "crazy as THE TRIBUNE on Slavery topica," and were guilty of an open, flagrant, and "ontrageous violation of the laws of Virginia." Those who read the statement of the expelled students will be able to judge how far the charge of craziness is sustained by it. On the other hand, the young men appeared to us to speak the words of truth and soberness, and this attack upon their sanity does not come with the best grace in the world from a journal which undertakes in the same article to read THE TRIBUNE a lesson about "violent denunciations and slanderous statements."

As to the suggestion that the young men were violating the laws of Virginia: In the first place, that ground was not taken by the officers of the College; in the second place, we should like to be referred to the laws alleged to be violated; in the third place, we think the reverend professors might leave the enforcement of gag laws, if such there are, to the civil authorities, and bestow a little more of their attention on the moral condition of their pupils: and in the fourth place, if the law of Virginia does really allow only one side of the Slavery question to be discussed by professors of moral philosophy and their pupils, we would respectfully suggest the removal of the College either east or west a half dozen miles or so, to bring it either into Ohio or Pennsylvania, in either of which States the inestimable privilege of free speech might be enjoyed. Nor does the fact that one of the Bethany advo-

cates of free speech was a Canadian detract materially from his claim to attention, especially when it is recollected that Mr. Campbell is himsel of foreign birth. The Journal, it is true, denies with some appearance of indignation, our incidental statement that he was born in Scotland-but also forgets to mention whether it was in Canada or Ireland, or in what part of the British dominions that he first saw the light. Nor is this question of Mr. Campbell's birthplace altogether without interest, considering the conspicuous and commanding position which, according to The Journal, he occupies among us. "Wherever he is known," according to that paper, "throughout the civilized world, he is " recognized as one of the most learned, one of the "ablest and purest of men. There is not probably " in this country a gentleman who wields such an influence on he does among many of the noblest "and best men and women in America." Such, in the view of The Journal, is the man whom it charges us with an attempt "to villify," not in deed by the publication of the students' statement, as to which it has nothing to say beyond what we have already quoted, but by the introduction inteour comments, of the following passage:

"The Rev. Mr. Campbell, it is worthy of note, is not a native of Virginia, but of Scotland, and during a recent visit to his native country he brought an action for damages, in which he was successful, against some Scotch clergyman whom he accused of having maligned his Anti-Slavery character."

By way of showing up the "malignity" and "ferocity" of the above paragraph, The Journal tells the following long story:

the following long story:

"During a visit which Mr. Campbell made to Great Britain, in 1847, he preached in various towns in Engand, and met the highest approbation wherever he went. Upon his arrival in Edinburgh, a deputation of Anti-Slavery fanatics waited upon him, under the pretense of holding a friendly conversation on the subject of Slavery. They never hinted that they were deputed by the Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. Campbell frankly expressed his sentiments, and affirmed that what he had published on the subject, in The Christian Baptist many years ago, was still held by him to be true. A series of malignant persecutions was at once established. A Mr. James Robertson made himself especially conspicuous. He had placards posted over Edinburgh to this effect: "Citizens of Edinburgh—Beware! beware! the Rev. Alexander Campbell of Virginis has been a slaveholder himself, and is still the defender of menstealers." The conduct of Robertson was indecent, blackguardish, and vulgar in every possible point of view. He pretended to be anxious to get up a debate with Mr. Campbell on the subject of American Slavery, and followed him with placards over Scotland.

"At length Mr. Campbell published a letter, written in Dundee, in The Edinburgh Journal, August 21, 1847, in which he reviewed the Bible aspects of Slavery, and closed the letter with the following declaration: 'I will, in either way, meet any gentleman whom they (the Anti-Slavery Society) may select—even Mr. Robertson himself—provided only that he he not the Reverend James Robertson who was publicly censured and excluded from the Baptist Church for violating the fifth Commandment, in reference to his mother, of whom I have heard something in Dundee." Epon this Mr. Robertson who was publicly censured and excluded from the Baptist Church for violating the fifth Commandment, in reference to his mother, of whom I have heard something in Dundee." Compbell: Robertson, however, held on this coale has a selegal, and ordered the immediate discharge of Mr. Campbell, Rober

The meditatione fuga warrent spoken of ahove means a warrant of personal arrest, grounded on scharge of intending to leave the jurisdiction; which the Scotch Judge held, we suppose, to be appliera-ble only to cases of debt, and not to cases of slander. How Mr. Robertson, or anybody else, could have been expelled from any church for violating the fifth commandment in reference to his mother. we shall leave Mr. Campbell and his Kentucky, champion to explain, as also whether this hit at Mr. Robertson, whether true or false, did not show quite as much of spite as of Christian meekness This premised, we venture to ask in what single point dees this long statement contradict our short one t Did not Mr. Campbell bring as action for damages against Mr. Robertson! And was not the real object of the action, as The Journal is at